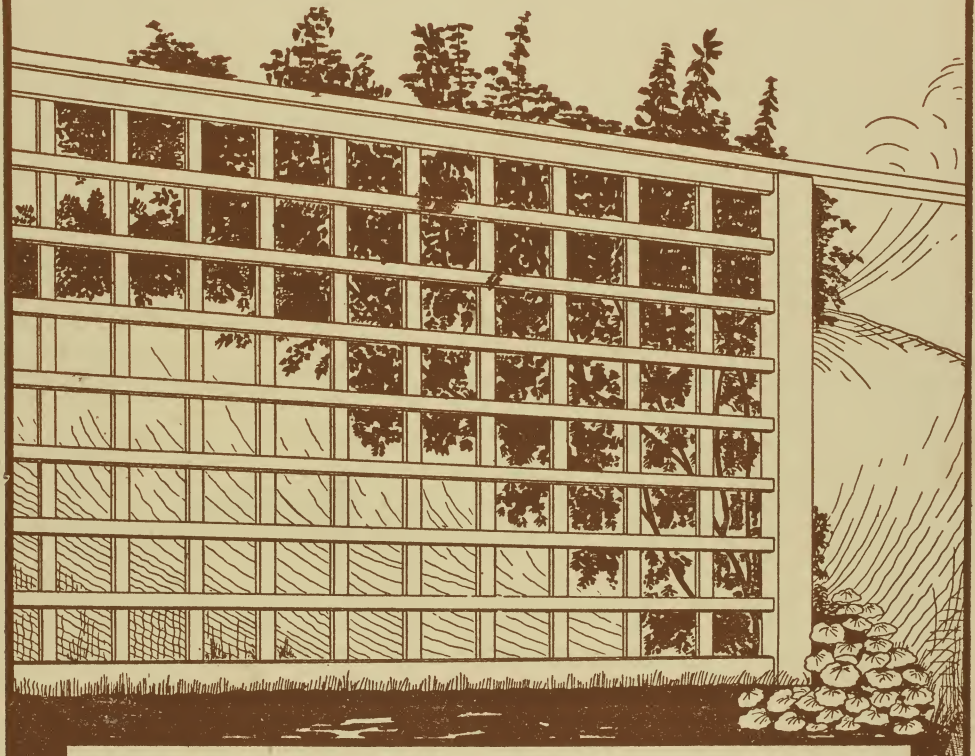
234 Park Ave.

California Garden



IN THIS NUMBER

EIGHTEENTH FALL FLOWER SHOW
CIVIC AUDITORIUM
SEPTEMBER 20 AND 21

SEEDLING DAHLIA SHOW
FLORAL HOME, BALBOA PARK
SEPTEMBER 2ND

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The California Garden

Published Monthly by the San Diego Floral Association
One Dollar per Year, Ten Cents per Copy

Vol. 16 POINT LOMA, CALIFORNIA, AUG. 1924 No. 2

SEASHORE PLANTINGS

Kate O. Sessions

The demand for plants able to withstand the steady sea breeze of our long Californian coast line is continually increasing, because the charm of the ocean's brink for home sites, especially in Southern California, appeals to so many more each year. The majority of our new home seekers are from the great interior of our United States of America.

If one observes the native plants growing close to the seashore, the small variety and their diminutive size tells a plain story. But we can cull the growths from many other seashores, and in that way not only secure variety, but size as well.

First, what does California give us? The coast of Monterey County provides the evergreen Monterey Cypress, growing to the water's edge, where wind and fog and temperature are not as favorable as that of Southern California's coast line, and this tree becomes one of the best fir hedges and wind-breaks and picturesque plantings, when allowed to grow naturally.

The Monterey Pine—Pinus radiata—makes an excellent tree, but is not of such long life in the south. Pinus Torreyana, from our own local La Jolla park lands, is destined to be more universally appreciated and planted. The beautiful glaucous cypress from the Guadaloupe Islands, two hundred miles south of San Diego, is a very desirable plant, and its sport, C. Guadaloupensis glauca, is even more individual. On these same islands, that beautiful fan palm, Erythea edulis, one of the best fan palms of the world, is found, and it loves a sea-coast location and feels perfectly at home here. Catalina Island, off the coast of Los Angeles County, gives us the Catalina Cherry, Prunus integrifolia, which not only makes a fine tree that stands pruning extra well, but is very useful for hedges near the seacoast. Its foliage is remarkably clean and vigorous.

From the Santa Barbara Islands, that very attractive small tree, Lyonothamnus florabunda is gathered. It is one of the best for seashore planting and wins friends for itself continually by its attractive foliage and interesting bark. The California sycamore is often found at the mouth of fresh water streams close to the sea, and the planting of the European sycamore along the Coast Boulevard at La Jolla, on the flats approaching the Biological Station, will be a good test of its likings for such a location. The California redwood flourishes on the sheltered slopes near the ocean, north of San Francisco Bay, but is a failure in Southern California, for fogs and coolness are demanded by it.

What does Australia give us for our sea-coast planting? First, the Acacia trees in variety all thrive near the sea, but the Acacia latifolia is the most sturdy, and as it makes a low-spreading tree, it is best adapted to resist the winds. It was this variety that formed many a good wind-break for the first plantings in Golden Gate Park. Acacia florabunda stands very well also, and though several others live, they look one-sided and are not a joy unless given some protection.

From Australia's seashore sands we have that wonderful shrub the Coprosma, so conspicuous about San Diego. It flourishes right to the water's edge. The fairies polish it and varnish it at night and it is always in order, if given plenty to eat and some drink. It is most beautiful when allowed to grow, or made to grow, flat to the ground. Observe the border of it in the little park at the Coronado Ferry slip and see how well it looks, with English Ivy for its foreground and Grevillea Thelemanniana for its background.

Lagunaria Pattersoni, a strong-growing shrub belonging to the great Malva family and bearing a dull pink bloom, has a reputation for growing erect in the face of a steady wind.

But the most wonderful of all trees for the Southern California coast, because of this mild climate, is the Araucaria Excelsa. Born and raised on the Island of Norfolk, one thousand miles to the east of New Zealand, it is commonly called the Norfolk Island Pine. The grounds of the Coronado Hotel contain a group of six or seven that are so perfectly at home that their seed is developed to perfection, a fact that has never been observed elsewhere. These trees grow so straight and are

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so symmetrical and stand the sea-breeze so well under all conditions, that a row of them along the coast line of this county would become a famous avenue for the world to admire. Already their many tops piercing the sky at La Jolla, far above the ambitious house-tops, are making their beauty very impressive. All over the world this tree is known mostly as a pretty pot-plant, or Christmas table decoration. Here it is seventy-five to a hundred feet tall and absolutely perfect, unless man spoils it by trimming.

Australia also furnishes the Pittosporums —Tobira and Crassifolia—hardy shrubs that are excellent, and the pine-like Casurinas and Hakea suaveolens, all thriving very close to the sea and facing the steady breeze.

From Oceanside to Santa Monica, on the beach, the native grey-leaved salt-bush, Atriplex Brewerii, is a great success for hedges, not only standing the sea shore location, but California's long and dry summers, though a little water will not harm it. All the native California trees and shrubs enjoy plenty of water in the winter, but want it dry in late summer and fall—so many of them are a failure if planted on a lawn or if continually watered.

From the shores of the great Mediterranean Sea we have several varieties of the Tamarix, all excellent sea shore shrubs, but all deciduous except the one famous Athol tree from Persia, now being so abundantly grown in Imperial Valley to protect the date groves. It, too, will make itself soon conspicuous as an evergreen at our beach resorts, as it stands both sand and alkaline conditions. These shrubs all have feathery pink flowers and make good hedges, or individual plants. In Tent City the Tamarix plumosa is conspicuous, and about the Coronado Hotel T. Gallica and T. Hispida estivalvis are the most charming for their flowers, and are becoming well-known in the San Diego gardens.

Our local sea dahlia, Coreopsis maritima, many shrubby Lupines, the white winter-blooming Ceanothus, the sea Bent Grass on the sandy and eastern shore of Glorietta Bay, Coronado, sent by the Golden Gate Park of San Francisco, the pink Sand Verbena and yellow Creeping Primrose, so abundant at Mission Beach and now being destroyed by the grading process there, all the Mesembryanthemums, or ice-plant, in variety,, and Aloes—gay winter bloomers—thrive by our seashore. The California Poppy and the wild Strawberry of San Francisco's ocean shore. geraniums of all kinds may be grown, and at one time Santa Cruz boasted the best collection of Pelargoniums on this coast. We can have the latter on our San Diego shores, fully as fine and in greater variety.

Last, but far from least, the slow-growing but perfectly hardy and very beautiful shrub, the Indian Hawthorn, Rapheolepis ovata and R. Japonica should border every lawn and auto drive and be planted by the million along our sea coast; no staking, no scale-bug, no pruning, and very little water being required. The Rhus integrifolia of San Diego county—the lemonade berry or native sumac, as it is commonly known—is another plant that is of greater growth, but so very hardy and so wonderfully green that miles and miles of it would make our litle canyons and waysides a continual joy from San Juan Capistrano to the Mexican line. If everybody likes to work and make two plants grow where none grew before, it can be done. This is the kind of advertising for our San Diego coast that I believe in and like to work for.

PLANT EXPLORERS GO TO CHINA

Mr. P. H. Dorsett, for 25 years with the office of Foriegn Seed and Plant Introduction of the United States Department of Agriculture, and his son, J. H. Dorsett, sailed recently from San Francisco for Shanghai where they will begin a 3-year plant exploration trip in certain areas of China. Mr. Dorsett is a well-known scientist and was one of the foundation builders of the Bureau of Plant Industry. He has been on several plant exploration trips and a few years ago made an extensive search of large areas in Brazil.

During the long stay in northern China the two investigators will search particularly for

hardy plants for cultivation in our northern Great Plains region. The work will differ from ordinary plant exploration in that instead of traveling widely these scientists will concentrate on a small area and study intensively the more important crop plants there. Other investigators in China, notably the late Frank Meyer, who spent several years there, showed that there are in the gardens, fields, and orchards of that country many varieties of fruits, vegetable and field crops still unknown and which may prove valuable here.

Many interesting strains of wheat, barley and other cereals are known to exist in Manchuria and northern China. Some of these are likely to prove of great value in the United States. Soybeans, rapidly becoming an important crop in this country, are extensively cultivated in northern China, and many new varieties will be introduced for trial. Hardy forage crops likely to prove of value in the Great Plains reigon also will be secured. The Dorsetts will search for these.

JUNIPER TREE 3,000 YEARS OLD IN NATIONAL FOREST

What is believed to be the oldest juniper tree in the world is now being protected by the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, according to word received from the Cache National Forest in Northern Utah.

A careful examination of the tree by scientists from the Utah Agriculture College and by Forest Supervisor Carl B. Arentson shows the age of the tree to be not less than 3,000 years, thus placing this tree on a par with some of the big redwood trees in California, which have so often been spoken of as the "oldest living things on earth."

In determining the age of the tree many interesting factors were disclosed. The diameter, breast height, is 7 feet 6 inches, and the height is 42 feet. Only a few hundred years ago the tree was growing as rapidly as at any time during its life. A section of the heartwood shows that 200 years were required for the first 2 inches of growth, thus indicating that the tree's struggle for existence was made under adverse conditions. Later the tree was growing at the rate of 2 inches every 60 years, a remarkable fact considering its location and age.

The location of this aged juniper is near the main Logan Canyon highway, and will be seen by thousands of tourists each year. The Forest Service has erected a sign near the tree giving the interesting facts about the age-old veteran and warning against its defacement or molestation in any way.

Remember the Flower Show dates, September 20 and 21.

OPENING OF ROSECROFT LATHHOUSE

In accordance with what has become their annual custom, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Robinson invited the members of the association and their friends to visit Rosecroft, their home on Point Loma, on the afternoon of Tuesday, August the fifth. The opportunity thus granted to visit Mr. Robinson's beautiful lathhouse, with its unique collection of begonias and its wonderful maiden hair ferns, was taken advantage of by several hundred flower-lovers,—many who make it an annual pilgrimage and others from all parts of the country who have heard of the glories of bloom and foliage to be seen there. And if any found the journey difficult, they forgot it on entering what easily ranks as the finest example of lathhouse planting in California. Hundreds of begonias—Rexes, Loydii and tuberous in hanging baskets and on stands,—were shown against wonderful back grounds of huge fibrous-rooted begonias and of the great variety of ferns and vines collected and cared for during many years.

The arrangement of the plants is somewhat different from that of former years—more striking effects being attained by massing the brilliant colored and more showy varieties and leaving the more delicate colored specimens more or less alone, with only the green back ground for contrast. Words fail in trying to describe the scores, perhaps hundreds, of new seedling varieties originated at Rosecroft, and a catalogue of names means nothing. Among the Loydiis are to be found all possible gradations of rose and salmon tints, and the Rexes seem too gorgeous to be real. To those who have not seen this collection, all one can say is "'Go and do so the first chance you get."

This year Mrs. Robinson exhibited some beautiful gloxinias, and a table of dahlias attracted a great deal of atention,— one decorative dahlia, a seedling grown by Mr. Robinson, and named by him "Illampo", is really a great acquisition to the dahlia catalogue. Of large size, on thick, stiff stems, flaming red, each petal tipped with gold, it was well named for the fire-god of the Incas.

Four hundred and fifty people signed the visitors' book and many more failed to do so; sufficient evidence of the interest which San Diegans take in Rosecroft. Great skill and unceasing labor and care have gradually created out there a work of art and nature which is the pride and envy of all garden enthusiasts of San Diego and which the Floral Association considers, as it considers Balboa Park, one of its two greatest treasures.

The show is yours, bring your flowers and enter them.

GARDEN GLIMPSES No. 1

By Pearl La Force Mayer.

We recently visited the home and garden of Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Strahlmann at 2831 A Street and spent a delightful hour seeing what could be accomplished in the way of gardening in a short space of time. The Strahlman home was finished in February and the trees and flowers were planted in March so that their place is a good example of what can be done in six months time "in our fair city."

There is a nice fresh green lawn and it ought to be good and green for it seems to me the lady of the house told me that the soil for it was brought down over forty miles from Descanso. Surely any self respecting lawn ought to grow good and greenly when petted and coddled in such a manner. The house fronts north so this gives a good place for ferns Begonias and Hydrangeas, Chimney Bell Flowers, Fuchsias, and etc., and they are all growing thriftily. Around at one side one enters the back yard through a gateway over which climbs a fine wistaria which will no doubt be gorgeous each spring time. There are beds of glowing yellow African Marigolds, beautiful Dahlia blossoms in fluted pink, yellow, red and bronze dresses, beds of many colored Zinnias, dainty blue Salvia, old fashioned balsams, Cosmos, and a large bed of flaming Cannas about 7 feet tall. Then there are beds of fine looking Chrysanthemum plants which are not yet in bloom and many beds of plants such as Oriental Poppies, Jonquils and Narcissus which did their duty in the spring time and are now resting.

When the lady of the garden was first starting she felt the awful bareness of the new garden and rushed to a seed store where she begged the storeman to give her "seeds of some vine that will just grow over night." Not having any magic seeds of Jonah's gourd or of Jack's Beanstalk he compromised by selling her some seed of a vine called Coboea Scandens which has made a very good substitute indeed as it grows 35 feet in one summer and has lovely purple blossoms much like large canterbury bells. The seed of this vine and of Japanese Flowering hops were planted by the lathhouse, by windows, and by gateways and many other places so as to break the bareness of the new place. The lathhouse at present is used as a nursery for the many seedlings to be planted in the yard and has not yet attained to its possible state of decorative ferns and Begonias which we hope for it.

There is a lovely rose garden where the bushes have been producing fine roses all summer. There are such good friends as General McArthur, Red Radiance, William Dreer, Lady Ashtown, Harry Kirk, Pink Radiance and Rose Marie now in bloom—all fine large bushes and producing long stemmed roses.

There are two fine standard rose trees, one "Hadley" and one "Alice Roosevelt"—you know the kind you pay $5 for and find it well worth it.

One side of the yard is planted to a hedge which is to be very high and solid to give that much to be desired privacy which any garden should have. Then the back yard fence is covered with Cecil Bruner roses. There is to be a large out door living room just back of the house—quite an original idea as I understand it. The windy West side is to be glassed in, the ground planted to lippial and here one may sit in peace and comfort among the trees and flowers and look over at a long lilly pond where goldfish will dart playfully about for their own or some one elses amusement.

In different places about the yard are such interesting plants as the real southern night blooming jasamine which scents the whole neighborhood with such heavenly and romantic fragrance as to make lovers propose. Then there is that plant called gnurea—you know the one with big leaves that look like they were upholstered in purple velvet.

While there are "many white hyacinths for the soul" about the yard so to speak, they did not forget the trees and berries that will delight the palate.

There are great laden tomato vines, vegetables, grape vines, bearing strawberry plants, the Del Rosa thornless raspberry, the thornless blackberry, asparagus, mint, Burbank's latest sugar prune and some fine peach trees. Now one of those peach trees planted in March bore eight large peaches this summer—the writer knows it did bear peaches because she saw them and the gracious lady of the house and garden presented herw ith one of said peaches which was most juicy and delicious. That peach tree is called "Lukens' Honey" in case you might want a very well behaved peach tree.

In fact there are over 80 varieties of flowers and fruits planted on the Strahlman place and it seemed to the writer that they had everything except a whipped-cream cow.

Let us have a hundred exhibitors of Dahlias at the Fall Show.

The show is yours, bring your flowers and enter them.

Remember the Flower Show dates, September 20 and 21.

The Aug. & Sept. Gardens

THE FLOWER GARDEN

By Mary Matthews.

While the weather continues so warm and summer-like, it is not easy to persuade ourselves that if we are going to have early blooms from our bulbs that now is the time to get the ground ready. Fork it up well, down in the very bottom put some old, well rotted manure, turn the top soil over and work well through it a good sprinkling of bone meal, and then the sooner some of the bulbs can be goten into the ground the better the chance will be for good early blooms—every one knows that spring blooming bulbs must be planted in the autumn, but we are apt to overlook this fact, one reason for this is that the planting season comes at a time that is often given up to rest and recreation.

Many of the bulbs that are to be lifted and divided should have it done at once, this is especially true of the Narcissus tribe, after the foliage is thoroughly ripened off the bulbs soon commence to make new roots and when this occurs it is almost impossible to lift without some check or hindrance. In my estimation there is no other flower that gives such good returns and so much beauty from the investment as that from a bulb. They grow with so litle care compared to many things, make good cut flowers, and planted in groups or masses and a sequence of ten days or two weeks between plantings will give a long season of bloom in the garden. Another thing in their favor, six or a dozen can be tucked in most any where under shrubs, between groups of perennials or along the edge of a walk and give good results. Among those that can be planted this month and next are Freesias, for best effect planted in quantity—Freesias in the old varieties are a veritable need in this section, but some of the newer ones are well worth a trial. Purity is the best pure white, though after a time it will revert; Splendens is a good lavender, with large flower; California pure yellow, are among some of the fine ones. A good mixture of rainbow hybrids is well worth trying. Spanish Iris, and the newer Dutch Hybrids, listed by many dealers as Holland Iris, must be in by the last of September. For best effect they should be planted in clumps of masses of from 25 to 100. Set six inches apart and two or three inches deep—these bulbs rapidly lose their vitality if kept too long out of the ground. Watsonias want to

Continued on page 15

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

By Walter Birch.

The summer garden is particularly interesting because we have been and are enjoying so many delicious vegetables on our tables, as a result of our efforts in the earlier part of the year, to say nothing of the healthful exercise and many other pleasures derived from working in the garden.—The one fact that it gets one out of doors and closer to nature, should be inducement enough to the average individual, to say nothing of the succulent sweet corn, the tender beans, the luscious musk melons and so on that we have been enjoying for months past.—and you can continue the enjoyment by taking good care of the mature crops, and renewing the vegetables you are running short of that can still be planted during August and September. — Amongst these are cabbage and cauliflower either seed or plants for your winter supply, also peas and late beans, such as Ventura Wonder Wax and Canadian Wonder. Lettuce can also be planted, the incomparable Los Angeles market being the best. The market gardeners are still planting the Banana Squash, they are shaped like a banana, about two feet long and of very fine flavour. Try a packet of this seed.

The American Wonder pea is a quick growing dwarf pea, and if you want a quick one of taller growth, giving more vine for bearing, the Laxtonian is a good one, but the one that is the most favoured by the market gardners(and they should know) is the Senator. This is the pea that has superseded the Yorkshire Hero and to a large extent the Stratagem. It is a large well flavored pea and a wonderful cropper, producing for a longer period than any other pea.

After the middle of September try a few Broad Windsor beans, they are a large shell bean grown on stiff upright stalks that do not need any support, and will bear through the winter, being very hardy.

Spinach will also do well now, either the Long Standing variety or the Prickly, and if you want a variety that you can use all the year, both in winter and summer, try a packet of New Zealand Spinach, thinning out the plants to a foot or two apart, as this variety is of a vining habit, to be used wherever the vines are long enough to cut and keeps on producing indefinitely. Of course beets, carrots, turnips & Etc. can go in almost any time.

Con'd on page 15

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

The California Garden

A. D. Robinson, Editor
Office, Rosecroft, Point Loma, Cal.
Mrs. Sidney E. Mayer, Associate Editor
3128 Laurel, San Diego.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The San Diego Floral Association

Main Office, Point Loma, California

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Entered as second-class matter December 8, 1910, at the Post office at Point Loma, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

California Garden is on the list of publications authorized by the San Diego Retail Merchants Association.

ADVERTISING RATES

One Page	$15.00	Half Page,	$7.50
Quarter Page	3.75	Eighth Page	2.00

Advertising Copy should be in by the 20th of each Month

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EDITORIALS.

We have spent a few hours most pleasantly reading the introductory chapters of the book, The English Flower Garden, so highly recommended by J. Wilkinson Elliot in his article last month, and by the way it was his copy that was used, and here we would answer numerous inquiries as to how it can be procured by saying that any bookseller can furnish it through Scribners, agents in this country. There is no intention of a review here, but we are struck by what might be termed an axiomatic statement for the building of English gardens, here it is, "The lawn is the heart of the true English garden." Now we dare to say that the contrary is true of the California Garden. The English landscape is green dotted with other color, but the California landscape is yellow or brown or tawny dotted sparsely with green, and if as the great gardener, William Robinson, who wrote this book, insists time and time again,we are to go to nature for our gardening inspiration, then the lawn far from being the heart of a California garden will be instead a mere pimple on its face or better left out altogether. We are quite aware that this is almost heresy, certainly an apparent crime, but it cannot be contended that the lawn is Californian. It did not appear in the Spanish gardens, it is distinctly an importation from other places with other climatic conditions, and is made today with grasses that are not indigenous and afterwards kept going in a sick state by constant application of tonics and purging.

California has gone through a dreadful experience in her architecture to find today something of her own fitting her conditions. On our bye streets we still come upon houses that were most painfully constructed with jigsaws, that look like enlarged wedding cakes or Swiss cuckoo clocks, and we smile at their now apparent absurdity, but still we go along putting Eastern, French, English, Japanese and other foreign gardens around our Mission bungalows, using every kind of growth but our own, while Europe uses more California stuff than we Californians know exists. Perhaps the chief trouble lies in the fact that we are not Californian below the skin yet. Looking at the population of California today, it is seen to be every other thing except Californian and there is no blame, only regret, that our urges are those that have their foundation elsewhere.

Returning to the lawn and a consideration of what it does to crowd California out of our gardens, and it should be said that the desire for a bit of grass is excusable in those who knew it and enjoyed it where it, the grass, also enjoyed life, outside of California, but is less explainable in the born Californian. More than half our gardens are GRASS and other things, in our natural landscape we have other things, but grass only for a brief season. Now with nature as an inspiration the heart of the garden would be the bare ground. That should make you gasp, you devotees of the hose and sprinkler. Not nearly enough of our gardens is given to drives and walks, our autos are asked to run in slots and we saunter around our paths in Indian file, we even GRASS some walks and put in brick spots along which we hop. Even the English garden regards gravelled paths as a real feature, and every locality has its gravel pit, whence each season comes fresh material to brighten up the drives in front of the house. Our San Diego has lovely colored earths suitable for drives, across the Miramar Mesa is a wonderful red, that is not a red but something like it that exactly suits the chapparral and when this latter is all abloom with its feathery plumes and the bushes are dark green, the red earth is no inconsiderable part of the lovely picture. Of course when it gets wet specks of dirt might climb the things we call shoes these days, and a bit might get in the house or in the limousine but what of it. But after all the chief plea against this imported gardening is its expense,it costs like the devil to install, and keeps on costing ever after, and it is always an exotic and looks like it.

This is not to be taken as a plea for NOTHING except Californian stuff in our gardens, it is merely one for a Californian general treatment of the main grounds and we endorse detailed excursions elsewhere, say like a lathhouse, which class of gardening today harbors nothing Californian except perhaps a Woodwardia fern and in rare instances a Five finger fern or Adiantum pedatum. This plea of California for our California gardens

is an old one of ours, we continue to make it, just as we say our prayers, because it seems good for our soul, but we don't expect an answer, for we remember when an old Spanish landmark was restored hereabouts and we were asked to suggest the planting in its garden and gave a list of things these old gardens contained, and ran up against the objection, "but the tourists expect to find Dahlias and Asters and Zinnias etc." Nevertheless some day a Californian a real one with a punch, will put the California motive in our gardens and in no time we shall say "Why did we not do this before?"

This month the Associated Press put out an item quoting a Professor of philosophy as saying that "the spread of learning will cause laughter to disappear as we shall know too much to laugh". We have waited three weeks for some one to take up this challenge, and perhaps it has not been done because no one can visualize anybody knowing so little as not to laugh. How about our babies? Can any normal human think of a baby that does not laugh or a world in which there is no laughter of babies. Well what's the use, it is to laugh right here and now.

We are once more for the eighteenth time up against our Fall show. Committeemen and lots of others are working to make it worthy to follow those that have gone before, and this month will be full of anxiety added to much labor. Many of these volunteer workers, all are in this class, shrink inwardly from the task, they know that with the host of understanding exhibitors and attending general public, will be a sprinkling of the never satisfied, the progressive technicians, the eternal Buts and Ifs, and these make so much noise in proportion to their number. We dare to make a plea for these Floral workers who for almost the length of a mans growth have twice a year given San Diego a Floral exhibit that ranks second to none in the West. It is an enviable record, it has done its share to make the city what it is today, and a wholesouled support is little enough recognition of the labor of love, for such it has been. The Civic Auditorium on September 20 and 21 should not be big enough to entertain the crowds. All money above expenses goes towards the Floral Home in Balboa Park, which is fast becoming a floral center and from which will radiate, according to public support, all the activities belonging to such an organization as the Floral Association, such as Trial grounds for new plants, a native garden, lathhouse etc.

The show is yours, bring your flowers and enter them.

A convention of florists, national in scope, has just been held at Los Angeles, and from some who have attended and strayed our way we learn, that it is likely to have most beneficial results for California. One of these said "it will do much to stay the agitation in the East to have restrictions on European products removed, for the West convinced these Eastern visitors that it can produce these things here, bulbs, seeds etc., and our growing industry in raising these will be stimulated instead of stifled.

WHERE TO GO FOR SHOW INFORMATION.

The Eighteenth Fall Show of The San Diego Floral Association is to be held September 20 and 21 in the Civic Auditorium and here is the list of those who will be in charge with their departments and to whom you should apply for information.

PERENNIALS and ANNUALS—Mrs. C. W. Darling, Chula Vista, Tel. C. V. 330R.

DECORATIVE BASKETS—Mrs. F. J. H. Havard, 4190 Palmetto Way, San Diego, Tel. H. C. 3591W

DECORATED TABLES—Miss Alice W. Halliday, 3555 First, San Diego. Tel. H. C. 4041W.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS — Mrs. E. Strahlman, 2415 E Street, San Diego. Tel. 645-93.

DAHLIAS—Alford B. Partridge, 3085 El Cajon, San Diego. Tel. H. C. 3595J.

ZINNIAS—L. A. Blochman—3260 1st, San Diego. Tel. H. C. 282.

PROFESSIONAL EXHIBITS — Walter Birch, Harris Seed Co, 909 6th, San Diego. Tel. Main 842.

GENERAL INFORMATION—Mrs. M. A. Greer, 2972 First, San Diego. Tel. H. C. 1550J. or Walter Merrill, Sec. 4111 Stephens, San Diego. Tel. H. C. 189W.

QUAIL SONG

(As heard in my garden.)

"Little maiden lady, little maiden lady,
Don't be overcome!
We're coming up at break of day—
In the hour before the morn—
To dance a hornpipe in your corn.
The sap is in the radishes,
The sugar's in the peas,
The juice is in the lettuces,
They're snappy as you please;
The okra's in its pretty milk,
The corn is in its tassled silk—
But a worm is in your corn, lady,
Don't be overcome!
For every quail and cottontail
And katydid and little snail
(And thousands yet unborn)
Are coming up at break of day
To dance among the corn:
And it may be they will drink the milk,
The sap, the juice, eat tassled silk
And sugar peas and lettuces—
And the worm that's in your corn, lady—
If you throw it out to us."

ESTELLE THOMSON.
Old Maid of 'Dobeytown.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

PREMIUM LIST

Eighteenth Fall Flower Show, Sept. 20 and 21, Civic Auditorium, Balboa Park.

Section A.—Open to Professionals

Class 1. Best collection of decorative plants arranged for effect in space about 10x10 feet.
Class 2. Best collection twenty-five shrubs
Class 3. Best collection fifteen vines. for garden use.
Class 4. Best display of potted or boxed ferns.
Class 5. Best specimen fern; any variety.
Class 6. Best specimen fern; any variety.
Class 7. Best hanging basket other than ferns.
Class 8. Best decorative plant.
Class 9. Best new plant or flower not shown before.
Class 10. Best pair tub or urn plants standing exposure.
Class 11. Best collection potted plants.
Class 12. Best display Begonias, cut or potted.
Class 13. Best vase, basket or other arrangement of Zinnias.
Class 14. Best florists basket.

Section B.—For Amateurs

Class 15. Best display of Zinnias.
Class 16. Best six blooms red Zinnias.
Class 17. Best six blooms red shaded Zinnias.
Class 18. Best six blooms pink Zinnias.
Class 19. Best six blooms pink shaded Zinnias.
Class 20. Best six blooms yellow Zinnias.
Class 21. Best six blooms yellow shaded Zinnias.
Class 22. Best six blooms any other color Zinnias.
Class 23. Best vase, basket or other arrangement of Zinnias.

Zinnia Sweepstake

Class 24. Best display of Asters, American Beauty Type.
Class 25. Best display of Asters, Crego Type.
Class 26. Best display of Asters, Victoria Type.
Class 27. Best display of Asters, Single.
Class 28. Best display of Marigolds, French.
Class 29. Best display Marigolds, African.
Class 30. Best display of Calendulas.
Class 31. Best display of Cannas.
Class 32. Best display of Gladiolus.
Class 33. Best display of Annuals.
Class 34. Best Display of Perennials.
Class 35. Best basket of Annuals.
Class 36. Best new flower or plant not before exhibited.

Section C.—For Amateurs

Class 37. Best display of cut or potted fiberous Begonias.
Class 38. Best display of tuberous Begonias.
Class 39. Best one specimen fiberous Begonia.
Class 40. Best one specimen tuberous Begonia.
Class 41. Best one specimen Rex Begonia.
Class 42. Best collection of Rex Begonia.
Class 43. Best specimen Rex, San Diego County Seedling, cross or hybrid.
Class 44. Best specimen Maidenhair Fern.
Class 45. Best specimen fern, other than maidenhair.
Class 46. Best collection ferns.
Class 47. Best arrangement of Begonias and ferns in bowl, basket or vase.
Class 48. Best fern hanging basket.
Class 49. Best hanging basket other than ferns.
Class 50. Best foliage plant for interior decoration.
Class 51 Best flowering plant for interior decoration. (Must be in flower.)
Class 52. Best flowering vine. (Must be in flower.)
Class 53. Best collection cut sprays flowering trees or shrubs. (Must be in flower.)
Class 54. Best collection berried shrubs (cut sprays or potted plants.)
Class 55. Best exhibit of Bamboo and grasses.
Class 56. Best dining table decoration.

Section D.—Dahlias—Professionals

Class 61. Best general display arranged for effect; not more than 150 square feet.
Class 62. Best collection of Decorative Dahlias, one bloom each, nine (9) varieties.
Class 63. Best collection of Peony Dahlias, one bloom each, nine (9) varieties.
Class 64. Best collection of Cactus Dahlias (English type) one bloom each, nine (9) varieties.
Class 65. Best collection of American Cactus Dahlias, one bloom each, six (6) varieties.
Class 66. Best collection of Hybrid Cactus Dahlias, one bloom each, nine (9) varieties.
Class 67. Best collection of Show Dahlias, one bloom each, six (6) varieties.
Class 68. Best collection of Hybrid Show Dahlias, one bloom each, three (3) varieties.
Class 69. Best collection of Pompon Dahlias, three blooms each vase, six varieties. No buds.
Class 70. Best collection of Collarette Dahlias, three blooms each vase, four (4) varieties.
Class 71. Best collection of Single Dahlias, three blooms each vase, three (3) varieties.

THE SHOW THAT OPENED THE GRANT HOTEL

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

Class 72. Best basket of Red Dahlias.
Class 73. Best basket of Pink Dahlias, shown second day of show.
Class 74. Best basket of Autumn Colored (orange, yellow) Dahlias, shown second day of show.
Class 75. Best basket of Pompon Dahlias.
Class 76. Best blooming Dahlia plant grown and exhibited in tub, box or similar device.

Amateurs Employing Gardeners

Class 77. Best collection of Dahlias, one bloom each of not more than twenty-five varieties, in not less than four classes.
Class 78. Best collection of Peony Dahlias, one bloom each, six (6) varieties.
Class 79. Best collection of Decorative Dahlias, one bloom each, six (6) varieties.
Class 80. Best collection of Cactus Dahlias (English type) one bloom each, six (6) varieties.
Class 81. Best collection of American Cactus Dahlias, one bloom each, three (3) varieties.
Class 82. Best collection of Hybrid Cactus Dahlias, one bloom each, six (6) varieties.
Class 83. Best collection of Show Dahlias, one bloom each, six (6) varieties.
Class 84. Best collection of Hybrid Show Dahlias, one (1) bloom each, three (3) varieties.
Class 85. Best collection of Pompon Dahlias, two blooms each vase, six (6) varieties. No buds.
Class 86. Best collection of Collarette Dahlias, two blooms each vase, three (3) varieties.
Class 87. Best collection of Single Dahlias, one bloom each, three (3) varieties.
Class 88. Most artistic basket of Dahlias.
Class 89. Best basket of Pompon Dahlias.
Class 90. Best blooming Dahlia plant grown and exhibited in tub, box or similar device.

Amateur Class

Class 91. Best collection of Dahlias, one bloom of not more than twenty-five (25) varieties, in not less than four classes.
Class 92. Best collection of Peony Dahlias, one bloom each, six (6) varieties.
Class 93. Best collection of Decorative Dahlias, one bloom each, six (6) varieties.
Class 94. Best collection of Cactus Dahlias (English type) one bloom each, six (6) varieties.
Class 95. Best collection of American Cactus Dahlias, one bloom each, three (3) varieties.
Class 96. Best collection of Hybrid Cactus Dahlias, one bloom each, three (3) varieties.
Class 97. Best collection of Show Dahlias, one bloom each, three (3) varieties.
Class 98. Best collection of Hybrid Show Dahlias, one bloom each, three (3) varieties.
Class 99. Best collection of Pompon Dahlias, two blooms each vase, six varieties. No buds.
Class 100. Best collection Collarette Dahlias, two blooms each vase, three (3) varieties.
Class 101. Best collection of Single Dahlias, one bloom each, three (3) varieties.
Class 102. Best Dahlia exhibited by an amateur. (Open to all amateurs.)
Class 103. Dahlia Cup for best six blooms, one bloom each of six classes of Dahlias, one bloom each vase.
Class 104. Most artistic basket of Dahlias. Open to all amateurs.
Class 105. Best basket of Collarette Dahlias. Open to all amateurs.
Class 106. Best basket of Pompon Dahlias. Open to all amateurs.
Class 107. Best blooming Dahlia plant grown and exhibited in tub, box or similar device.

Novice Class

Class 108. Best collection of Dahlias, excluding Pompons, one bloom each of not more than twelve (12) varieties.
Class 109. Best Cactus Dahlia.
Class 110. Best Decorative Dahlia.
Class 111. Best Peony Dahlia.
Class 112. Best Show Dahlia.
Class 113. Best collection of Pompon Dahlias.

Open To All

Class 114. Best established three-year old seedling.
Class 115. Best collection of unregistered seedlings shown with stems. Not more than six varieties.
Class 116. Best 1923 seedling with stem.
Class 117. Best 1924 seedling with stem.
Class 118. Largest Dahlia shown in the Show, shown with stem.
Class 119. Smallest perfect Pompon Dahlia.

Trophies will be awarded winners in different sections.

Rules

1. All exhibits must be in place and properly entered by 11 a. m. of first day of show, so that judging may be completed and awards made before opening time. No exhibitor will be allowed to be present while judging is going on.
2. All entries must be in the hands of the clerks by 10 a. m. of first day of show. Clerks will be on duty at 7:30 a. m. and entries will be received at any time be-

Continued on page 13

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

DAHLIA NEWS

Supplied by the Dahlia Committee of the San Diego Floral Association
Alford B. Partridge, Chairman; Emily T. Mould, Ralph F. Cushman

SEEDLING DAHLIA SHOW.

There is to be held in the Floral Home in Balboa Park on September the Second. a preliminary Dahlia Show featuring the contest in seedling classes for the two handsome basket vases in solid silver donated by Miss Mould. These are to be awarded for the best seedling dahlia (one bloom) of 1923 or 1924, and the best display of seedlings of the same vintage. The only restriction made by Miss Mould is that the judges shall consider the winner of sufficient merit to be worthy of such prizes.

In addition to these seedling exhibits a general display of dahlias will be made and a sort of class conducted to inform growers as to the specification fitting various types. Members of the Dahlia Committee will be on hand all the time to assist any intending exhibitors for the later show with advice under this head or in any other way desired.

Exhibitors in the seedling classes must have their exhibits in by eleven o'clock as judging will commence at noon.

Make this show a real Dahlia fiesta.

Alford B. Partridge or Miss Mould will be pleased to give you any information.

CUTTING AND KEEPING DAHLIAS

Unlike many other flowers, dahlias will not open or keep well in water if cut in bud or partly open, they need to be well developed and the wood matured before cutting.

Blooms should be cut in the early morning or after sun down, not during the day, with the sun on them.

I found last year for show purposes they kept best where cut over night and kept in a cool place till morning. Some cut from the same plants on the morning of the show did not keep nearly so well as those cut over night.

Blooms should not be cut for at least 24 to 48 hours after irrigating, this does not apply to light over-head watering that I give them daily.

There are various methods for keeping them when they are cut:

1. Sear the ends of the stems in the gas.
2. Plunge the ends of the stems in boiling water for a few seconds taking care to keep bloom and foliage from the steam.
3. Put them into hot water and let them stay until cold, then plunge them into fresh cold water.

I always use the first and sometimes the third method. The following recipe for keeping flowers in general, and dahlias in particular, promises some help: Take one tablespoonful each of salt, bicarbonate of soda and household ammonia, put into a quart bottle and fill with water, use one tablespoonful to a vase of water, less if a small vase. A pinch of nitrate of soda will sometimes help.

One grain of strychnine to half a gallon of water is said to revive both dahlias and roses.

EMILY T. MOULD.

NOTES FROM GARDENS

Mrs. Charles A. Chase, 1662 Ninth street, has grown several remarkably fine seedlings this season. A yellow cactus with a center of a deeper tinge and a coral-pink cactus are especially attractive. An entry of Mrs. Chase's seedlings in the small show, September 2nd, will materially aid its success.

Miss Alberta Chanter, 2238 Woolman avenue, has secured excellent results in the plants raised from Miss Emily T. Mould's seed this year. This is especially true of a lavender cactus Dahlia. Miss Chanter will be an exhibitor at the Seedling Show.

Dr. Mott Hunton Arnold, 2169 First street, has the finest bloom of J. H. Jackson I have seen. A purple decorative, Insulinde, Mrs. Carl Salbach and other Dahlias of merit should enable Dr. Arnold to make a creditable exhibit.

Dr. F. H. Mead, 3339 Sixth street, has a number of stnadard varieties of Dahlias that merit exhibiting, especially is this true of his Mrs. W. E. Estes, Amarillo and a whtie decorative.

If there are any nearer perfect blooms of Amun Ra, Mrs. Carl Salbach, Mrs. Jessie Seal, Princess Pat and F. W. Fellows, than those produced by the Dahlias of Mrs. Willson Chamberlain, 5035 West Point Loma street, I have not seen them this season. Mrs. Chamberlain has some very fine seedlings that should enable her to become an important factor in the seedling exhibits in both of the coming shows.

Messrs. Howell & Jackson, Ridgeway Drive at Lincoln Acres, have planted several acres of fine bulbs and plants. Reading the names on the tags soon convinces one that they have chosen well from the thousands of varieties of Dahlias on the market. The firm have their display gardens at their respective resi-

dences. Mr. Jackson at 1120 Fourth street, National City, has several hundred plants. Among his exhibition stock I especially was pleased with his blooms of Mrs. I de ver Warner, Rookwood, Champagne, Ballet Girl and Souvenir St. Mihiel. Two of Mr. Jackson's seedlings appear very promising. Mr. Howell at Chula Vista has some fine plants, prominent among which was a good bloom of Mrs. I. de ver Warner. This firm is sparing no efforts towards making their exhibit at the Fall Flower Show one of the centers of attraction.

Mr. Ralph Cushman, Point Loma, has a new treat in store for one upon each visit to his gardens, as many of his newly purchased prize-winning varieties are now coming into bloom. One day a perfect Kitty Dunlap catches the eye, while on another it is Amun Ra. On our last visit Shudow's Lavender, John Lewis Childs, Nobilis, Paul Michael, Mrs. Carl Salbach, Mary C. Burns, Dr. Tevis, and many others, vied with one another to distract the visitor who attempted to choose the one best bloom.

Miss Emily T. Mould, 4099 Albatross, has the finest Dahlia plants this season I have seen in her gardens. Miss Mould, in addition to raising several new seedlings of real merit, has planted this year many new varieties of Dahlias that doubtless will be heard from at the Fall Show. Owing to the fact that Miss Mould is not allowing her Dahlias to bloom at this time it is impossible for a visitor to her gardens to pass comment upon merely imaginary perfect blooms, which one knows will come forth when Miss Mould gives the word.

Mrs. Edith R. Nowak, 2032 Rosecrans, has a garden of around 500 seedlings, among which are many of real merit. To one motoring around the bay these Dahlias add an colorful back ground long to be remembered.

Mr. R. C. Block, 3567 Ray Street, is an enthusiastic Dahlia grower who will make the older amateurs look to their laurels should he give his attention to raising registered Dahlias, as it is his seedlings are among the best I have seen.

Mrs. K. L. Hatheway, 3157 Maple Street, grows such standard varieties as Mrs. Carl Salbach, Princess Pat and Kalif. Mrs. Hatheway will be a prominent exhibitor in the Novice class this year.

Miss Helen Clark, 2141 31st street, has many of the better varieties of registered Dahlias, such as Mrs. Carl Salbach, George Walters and General Joffre, that should be exhibited.

Mrs. N. Yenrick of 835 Glendale has many beautiful blooms of Gustav Doazon, J. H. Jackson and a seedling that should be exhibited at Miss Mould's show. Mrs. Yenrick's plants are among the best visited.

Let us have a hundred exhibitors of Dahlias at the Fall Show.

FUNERAL FLOWERS BEAR SNAIL PEST INTO CEMETERIES

Battle Against Destructive La Jolla Invaders To Be Vigorously Resumed.

"Helix pisano,' or European white snails, again have made their appearance in this territory, their presence having been discovered in the city cemeteries and along the Santa Fe railroad right of way. The snails made their first appearance two years ago in La Jolla which was the first and only time up to the present that they were found on the American continent. R. R. McLean, county horticultural commissioner, was notified and at once organized a force to fight the pests.

When the snails appeared in La Jolla, a hard and successful fight was waged against them. The new outbreak is said by McLean to be traceable to La Jolla flowers, carried from that suburb to the cemeteries contained snails or their eggs. Their presence in the shrubs and flowers of the cemeteries was not suspected and they have spread rapidly through Greenwood and adjoining burial places.

Every bit of grass, flowers and other vegetation in that part of the city is threatened, and stern measures will be taken to stamp out the pests. Grass will be burned wherever possible and poison sprayed where the snails congregate. The officials have supplied a large quantity of the poison and volunteer workers are taking the field in the campaign against the invaders.

One of the peculiarities of the Helix pisano is its habit of climbing. Trees, poles and fence posts seem to exert a great attraction for them. Their presence along the railway right of way was discovered when linemen found a number of them on the telegraph poles along the line and closer search found them in the grass and weeds in large numbers.

With vegetation extremely dry from lack of rainfall, the pests are hard to reach by poisoning. As much vegetation as possible will be burned off in the infected areas.

Blame for the appearance of the pests in La Jolla was placed on a resident of that suburb who is said to have imported some of the pisanos in the belief that they were of the edible variety. They proved otherwise and a number of them were permitted to escape, and multiplied rapidly.

FLOWER SHOW SEPTEMBER 20-21

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

PREMUIM LIST

Continued from page 11

tween these hours.

3. All pot plants must have been in the possession of the exhibitor at least three months; all other flowers and plants must have been grown by the exhibitor, except where used for table decoration.
4. The committee on awards is authorized to give suitable award for any meritorious exhibit not included in classes named above.
5. Exhibits can be entered in one class only.
6. Vases are loaned without charge for cut flowers in the competitive classes.
7. All exhibits are, from the commencement of the show, under the jurisdiction of the show officials, and no exhibit shall be removed before the close of the show without the authority of the officials in charge.
8. Entries will not be considered by judges unless meritorious.
9. All exhibits must be labeled with the correct names of the plants on white cards 2x3 inches, which will be furnished without charge. Names of exhibitors in competitive classes positively must not appear on exhibits until after awards have been made.
10. In classes where a given number of blooms is specified, any excess or deficiency of count shall constitute cause for disqualification.
11. Artificially colored flowers or plants will not be received as entries.
12. All exhibits are staged in conformity with the rules of the show.

Deviation from the above rules may constitute cause for disqualification.

13. In Class 56, best dining table decoration, fancy cloth should not be used. Decorations should be so arranged on table as to allow space for service.

The Floral Association invites exhibits, however small, if meritorious.

Exhibits of single specimens of flowers or plants will be duly considered.

No fee is charged for making entries in this show.

Special reservations of space may be made with the Secretary of the Floral Association, 4111 Stephens St. or at the Floral Home Balboa Park any Thursday between 2 and 4.

Where exhibits are to be of any considerable size, it is advisable to make reservations in advance.

Remember the Flower Show dates, September 20 and 21.

Begonia Brevities

Frankly we think the time for buying Begonias is about over for this season, unless you can be content with a short show for your money or are prepared and know enough to take care of them through the winter. Of course there are winter bloomers, such as Feastii and Verschafelti that can be handled in doors that are now handsome with foliage and will flower in March, but the time of tuberous is short, especially if the present near fall weather lasts any time, and the fibrous sorts move best in the spring.

This is friendly advice but poor business policy; we shall doubtless acquire more of the latter and lose some of the former, but in the meantime this is the season to plan for and build and prepare new lathhouses, and we are ready to advise in this matter. Of course for a consideration, as we are trying to balance our budget, but we honestly believe that what we can give will be worth many times its cost.

The lathhouse will remain open Wednesday and Saturday from ten till four for another month, if no more Rex leaves and plants mysteriously disappear, as happened in August, that is why we are at the expense of an attendant.

ROSECROFT BEGONIA GARDENS

POINT LOMA, CALIF.

Alfred D. Robinson, Prop.

FLOWER GARDEN

Con'd from Pge. 5

be planted early, do best in a sunny location, should be planted three inches deep and eight or ten inches apart. Planted this way they can remain in the ground for three or more seasons—of course we all know Lilium Candidum, the old madonna lily of the gardens, must go in early so as to make a fall growth; plant in partial shade. A planting of Rannunculas and Anemones can be put in now for early blooms; plant one inch or more deep and six inches apart, claws downwards; be sure and soak tubers over night. The planting of these two kinds, unlike many others, can be carried on till December and give good flowers. If you have them on hand Sparaxis and Ixias can go in the ground and be none the worse. As I said before, August and September are the best time for planting German Iris, they like sun in a well drained situation where the roots can get a good baking in summer. These above mentioned are a few of those bulbs which planted from now on will make the gardens gay in early spring. It has been said the three essentials in bulb growing are a good soil to begin with, frequent cultivation as soon as the leaves appear, and plenty of water when blooming.

VEGETABLE GARDEN

Con'd from Pge. 5

Potatoes can also go in now to be dug before Xmas if the location is not pretty warm. White Rose is the best variety to plant. If you have any orange or lemon trees be sure to spray them now if you have not done so already for scale of all kinds. Lime and sulphur solution or Rosin spray are both good, and proper directions for using are usually printed on the container, and if any of your plants or trees are bothered with Mealy bug, spray with Miscible oil properly diluted. The Mealy bug is a formidable enemy to plant life if allowed to increase, and not at all easy to get rid of. If you see a soft white flat looking customer sticking close to your trees or plants that's Mr. Mealy bug, and you had better put him out of business as soon as possible.

FLOWER SHOW
SEPTEMBER
20-21

RAINFORD FLOWER SHOP

Cut Flowers

Floral Designs

1115 Fourth Street *San Diego*

Inexpensive

Hot Water Service

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This little heater will supply all the hot water you want--for bathing, dishwashing, housework, etc.--within ten or fifteen minutes after the burners are lighted. The water runs, piping hot right to your faucets, thus relieving you of the necessity of carrying a teakettle about.

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Byllesby Engineering & Management Corporation.

GLADIOLUS PRACTICE

Editor "California Garden."

Having observed Miss Mathew's suggestion in the July issue I would like to report from observation and authentic information as follows: In Southern California, with a few exceptions, I do not heistate to say that it would be injurious to the health of the corm and its blooming ability, the coming season to treat it as Mr. McFarland states his neighbor, Mr. Hooper, does. The main reason being that the Glad. adapts itself soon to our climate and growing conditions and leisurely goes about its business of blooming which is for a seed production, producing cormels for perpetuation of variety and then preparing itself to go through the late fall and early winter months of rest which may and often are, dry periods. This dryness of the atmosphere tends to reduce the corm in storage a great deal more than does storage in a moister climate. The corms seem to make provision for this for they grow higher crowned here and plumper than I have ever noticed elsewhere. It should therefore be evident from this that all this preparation could not be made in three months. This has been observed a number of times when rogueing, or pulling out individuals that were not where they belonged. This rogueing can only be done when the spike is in bloom, which is exactly the time under discussion.

Now from Mr. Charles Gersdorff's Gladiolus Field Notes in "The Flower Grower" for August, one can see that in Maryland the time from planting to blooming of various Glads is from 74 to 111 days, this would seem to indicate that it woudl hustle the Glad to produce a good spike and satisfactory corm in an approximate 90 days, even in Maryland, and it is safe to say it would have to show more speed there than here in the "Land of Manana". I mention this not only to show the variation of growth in different localities but to point to the fact that we cannot read cultural directions from elsewhere and apply them here, which many seem prone to do. In truth it is safest when starting in to garden here to forget your experience elsewhere, if that is where you came from, and learn how all over here again. This latter advice, is distinctly and decidedly from personal experience. But to return to the Glad. I mention some exceptions, one of these is G. Niagara, pale yellow. This variety seems to produce

GLAD TIDINGS

It is getting time to think seriously of preparing the soil for your first plantings of "Glads". If you have a spot in your vegetable garden that is now bare but has been rather well fertilized the past season, and is in good condition, turn it over thoroughly and deeply putting in a little well decayed manure if convenient. Allow this to lie fallow until the middle or latter part of September at which time you should be able to secure some of our "Early Matured Sun-Cured Corms", either at your seed store or direct from our gardens here on Point Loma. Remember, folks, the object of the Glad is primarily to beautify the home as a cut flower, no matter if it is your home or that of a flower-loving friend. The Glad, to be most appreciated, should be seen close, and more as an individual than in massed effect. That is one reason that I suggested planting them in the vegetable garden, for when they bloom you will wish to pick them and take them inside for close daily observation. As the earlier Glads bloom when many other flowers are blooming in the garden, which you will wish to have remain on the plant, the Glads will fill a most convenient place in the rooms.

The varieties of Glads which will soon be ready are Prince of Wales, salmon pink, one of the earliest and most satisfactory; Wilbrink, light pink, a little earlier, and Mrs. Frank Pendleton, blush pink with blotch in throat. I can now assure you that you may secure these varieties in good dormant, well rested stock in plenty of time for early planting.

THE CUSHMAN GARDENS

GROWERS OF

EARLY MATURED SUN-CURED GLADIOLI AND DAHLIAS.

BOX 5-A *Point Loma, California*

its next year's corm and to some extent to prepare for storage before blooming, and it could be pulled up when it bloomed, and the bulb could be cut off and placed in storage for another year, I say it could be done for I have done it, but it is not advisable, for a much better corm will be obtained by allowing it to more fully mature before harvesting, and a much better flower will be the result the succeeding blooming season. In direct contradiction to this is G Schwaben, pure yellow, which seems to have practically no new corm when it blooms, the bloom rather seeming to come from the corm planted and only a swelling being noticeably at the base of the stem as the beginning of the new corm.

There is no doubt in my mind but that up in the Alleghanies in Pennsylvania, where the season is so short, Glads in bloom can be pulled up and harvested as Mr. McFarland relates, but it is a far cry from the "Three Months Late in the Fall", that is commonplace there to, "Twelve Months Approximate Summer", that we are used to here. I would most certainly not advise treating Glads in that summary manner here in sunny Southern California.

Sincerely,
RALPH F. CUSHMAN.

THE LATHHOUSE.
By Alfred D. Robinson.

All seasons are good in our Southern California but they do differ. This one is developing individuality all the time, slight traces of rain at night and a great deal of fog for August, and some of the Begonias are getting uneasy, the tall tree kinds are dropping many leaves and the regular tuberous have been slow in growth, as have seedlings. This means careful watering, and it would be sound practice to let those so disposed mature by gradually drying them down. Dont ever forget that a Begonia tuber never wants dust dry conditions, and when stored for the winter they must yet have a degree of moisture. It is early to talk of winter storage so this is a mere hint.

In the technic of handling Begonia seedlings I have added another wrinkle, quite simple but very useful. Instead of pricking out into damp soil and then sprinkling, I plant into wet soil and dont sprinkle for some days. This avoids the plastering of the small discouraged specimens which always follows overhead watering. Another thing when the flat soil is all prepared I sprinkle over it a thin layer of sand which the dibber carries down and forms a safeguard against contact with matter likely to cause damping off.

I would not figure on repotting or transplanting Begonias till next year, with the exception of the very early bloomers such as Feastii, the low spreading grower with lily like leaves, Verschafelti, the large serrated leaf one, and Rosea Gigantea. These with protection could be winter bloomers indeed, and are destined yet to be grown for Christmas plants. Last year some firms advertised Rexes for Christmas, and the only requisite to get them ready would be to hold them in a temperature above sixty. I have been told that when this is done and other proper practice pursued enormous leaves can be produced, something to dwarf my largest a Lesoudsii, this year 20 by 15 inches.

Where folks are not content to let their lathhouses alone during the winter months, it would be well now to plan on putting in some bulbs, and if you heed my advice include some native Calchortas the Alba and Flavus, the fairy lantern kind, and Tigridias have been successful. In houses where the growth is high and dense most bulbs miss the sun, the Narcissus and Tulips for instance.

If you like Cineraria in your lathhouse plan for them especially the fine Sellata variety.

I am too shaded for lilies having wasted six perfectly good Regals that Mr. Elliot gave me by trying them in my lathhouse.

Gloxinias have been more successful than ever before, because they were bloomed in the hottest place on a bench protected from the sun only by gauze. When in bloom they seemed to like to go into the cooler atmosphere and the blooms got very large, and lasted well. File it in your brain, that Gloxinias want heat and lots of it, enough to cook a Begonia.

In an interior town I have seen in a small lathhouse the best specimen of Sachsen Begonia, that is not very large but extremely rich in color and foliage and showing great vigor. There has been some complaint about this German group Sachsen, Preusen, etc., and possibly they want more heat, try them in your warmest spot.

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Color melody,
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The peace—the sleep
That labor brings;
Oh, he that knows a garden
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